

LINCOLN SENSE



Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors • Dr. Sol Taylor, President • 13515 Magnolia Blvd • Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

SLCC is dedicated to the collecting and study of the LINCOLN CENT. Our journal, LINCOLN SENSE, is published six times a year. Annual membership is \$15 and foreign mailing is \$20. Life membership is available at \$150.

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LONG BEACH SHOW June 5-8, 1997
SLCC Meets Sat 11am. Admission is
free with your SLCC card.

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SLCC NEEDS: Used coin folders, used
Wheat cents, old Red Books.

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1946S OVER D

This variety was first published around 1990. The article by **CHERRYPICKERS GUIDE** author **J.T. STANTON** in the May 30, 1995 **NUMISMATIC NEWS** points out the features of this rather scarce overmintmark.

Number 3

By J.T. Stanton

I have often said that some of the most fantastic die varieties of the 20th century occurred during war years.

Think about it, how many overdates of this century did not occur during war-time? Simple answer.

However, varieties do occur at strange times, and 1946 was no different.

The following photo is that of a 1946-S Lincoln cent, which boldly exhibits an S mintmark squarely punched over a D mintmark.

The first specimen reported was a circulated copy, yet the obvious overmintmark was evident. The early die state, uncirculated copies that later surfaced only cemented this variety as a major



B&B#3-3: S over D on 1946-S cent.

find for the collector.

(Photo B&B#3 - 3)

New die varieties are being reported almost weekly. If you happen to locate a variety that you feel should appear in this column, please let us know. Write first, including a SASE.

Survey Results

SLCC posed a few questions to the membership in January. As of the end of April, some 20 replies came in, some complete, some sketchy. In an attempt to categorize the results, we take a fairly unscientific look at the responses.

1. What (if anything) extra would you pay for 'slabbed coins'?

The general answer was "nothing extra" or Greysheet "bid". one respondent said "up to \$50 extra since I don't trust my own grading." Several said, prices for many slabbed coins are below Greysheet.

2. The 1909S VDB was favored over the much rarer doubled die proof by about 3 to 1. Rarity alone does account for popularity.

3. The bookshelf album was the preferred means of keeping one's collection. Next was "in 2x2s".

4. The dream coin varied with the BU 1922 plain chosen by four respondents. Three chose a 1943 bronze cent, three chose a BU 1969S doubled die, 2 chose a 1955 doubled die, two chose the 1958 doubled die, two chose the 1943D bronze cent (so far the most expensive Lincoln cent at \$82,500), and one each 1917 matte proof, 1915 struck in gold, BU 1914D, and several other key dates in BU.
5. The person influencing one's decision to collect coins include: parent(s) - 8, siblings - 5, friends - 5, teachers - 4, other relatives - 3, other persons - 2.

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Classroom Presentation

On April 16, I gave a one hour presentation to the 24 youngsters in the 5th grade classroom of Mrs. Prager at the Los Encinos School in Encino (CA). Each youngster was given a roll of cents with about half the coins wheats. Each youngster was given a Lincoln cent folder. After a short explanation of the features of a Lincoln cent including the date and mintmark plus the V.D.B. and the features of the Memorial, each student got a roll of cents to examine and place into the proper slots in the album. The attention and questions showed a keen sense of interest and excitement. I received 15 "thank you" notes and here are some replies. It reinforces what I have known all along—motivate a child into becoming a lifelong collector takes a little effort on our part.

Thank you for coming to our school. When I was little I had a penny collection but I lost interest in it. When you talked to us yesterday, it inspired me. When I got home I went through all my pennies and found twelve of them to put in the books you gave us.

Letters from the Kids at Los Encinos School...

Before your lesson I never knew about Vincent D. Brenon, or about steel pennies. I learned so many interesting bits of knowledge from your lesson, it was really entertaining. Thanks again!

4-18-97

Dear Mr. Taylor,

I really enjoyed your presentation. Making pieces out of junk in world war two was one of the many things that I liked. Thank you so much for coming.

Dear

Mr. Taylor,

I never thought my coin collection meant any thing! How naive of me!! Any way, your visit was reeeeeeeeeeeally fun(entertaining and all with just a hint of humor)! I didn't know about the initials or any thing like that. And who would notice Mr. Lincoln in the memorial on the back of a penny!

Sincerely,
Max Landis

DEAR DR. SOL TAYLOR,

I have had an amazing time with you. I couldn't believe how much fun I had. Many people stayed in for lunch to find matchable pennys. I had a very entertaining time. I am very grateful for the penny collection keeper and the pennys. Thank you so much!

Weakly Struck cents

One of the odd looking cents found in bags of newly minted cents is the weakly struck cent. The article by Thomas K. DeLorey shows two such coins and offers some technical explanation for their manufacture. The complete article was published in COIN WORLD January 29, 1996 (P. 106).



THE AUTHOR believes this 1995 Lincoln cent was struck through a thin dropped cap and not a lamination as theorized by private minter Ron Landis.

1983 LINCOLN cent, right, like the 1995 cent shown above, may have been struck through a thin dropped cap, according to guest columnist Thomas K. DeLorey. The mechanism is similar to the struck-through-lamination theory espoused by private minter Ron Landis.



Mail Bid Sale #84. Closing date May 28, 1997

Please use the enclosed mail bid form and mail your bids in early. In cases of tie bids, the earliest bid wins. Good luck.

TEXAS CONSIGNMENT

LOT DESCRIPTION

Lots 1-10 are all in Hallmark slabs.

- 1 1914D HMK AG3 - Key date, well worn, but no major marks.
- 2 1934 HMK MS65RD, gem quality, bright color
- 3 1934D HMK MS64RB, more red on obv.
- 4 1936 HMK MS64RD, few teeny specks obv, fingering rev
- 5 1943 HMK MS65, nice steel color
- 6 1943 HMK MS65, nice steel color
- 7 1943S HMK MS65, bright steel color
- 8 1943S HMK MS65, bright steel color
- 9 1943S HMK MS65, bright steel color
- 10 1943S HMK MS65, bright steel color

Minnesota Consignment

- 11 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 All MS50-55RB
- 12 1930 Trio of MS65RD (3 pcs)
- 13 1934P & D MS65RD, light fingermark on 34D
- 14 1935 MS65RD, 1935D&S MS64RD (3 pcs)
- 15 1936P,D,&S Matched MS65RD (3 pcs)
- 16 1937P,D,&S Matched MS65RD (3 pcs)
- 17 1838P,D,&S Matched MS65RD (3 pcs)
- 18 1939P,D,&S Matched MS65RD (3 pcs)
- 19 1940P,D,&S Matched MS65-66RD (3 pcs)
- 20 1941P,D,&S Matched MS65RD (3 pcs)
- 21 1942P,D,&S Matched MS65RD (3 pcs)
- 22 1943P,D,&S Matched MS65 Steelies
- 23 1941-1958 51 coin set in 2x2s, BU MS64-65 quality
- 24 1941-1958 51 coin set in square tube, BU MS64-65 quality
- 25 1960 Pf65RD (lg date) 200 pcs in 4 rolls
- 26 1970S Pf65RD Roll of 50 pcs
- 27 1971S Pf65RD Roll of 50 pcs
- 28 1982S Pf68RD Cameos 10 pcs
- 29 1956 Pf65RD 15 pcs
- 30 1919P,D,&S XF45 trio
- 31 1970S small date MS65RD
- 32 1943D DDO 3-0-V, 4 pcs with CONECA certificate

- 33 1949S DDO 1-0-III XF45, scarce doubled die
- 34 1955D DDO 1-0-III, XF45
- 35 1956 Pf65RD 2-0-II, scarce Proof doubled die
- 36 1956D RPM#8, f-vf "The" D/D both mm separated. Rare RPM.
- 37 1960D lg date DDO 3-0-III 2 pcs MS64RD, light fingering
- 38 1960D large date RPM#1d MS65RD, 2 sharp Ds.
- 39 1960D large date DDO 1-0-III, Stage 3, MS65RD

IDAHO CONSIGNMENT

- 40 1909P MS66RD, Golden gem blazer, sharp
- 41 1909VDB MS66RD, sharp gem
- 42 1910 MS66RD, sharp
- 43 1915D MS64RB, avg die state
- 44 1917 MS64RD, bright, early die state
- 45 1925 MS66RD, golden gem
- 46 1926 MS65RD, bright, light toning, few teeny specks
- 47 1927 MS66RD, bright, tiny nick in head
- 48 1927D MS63RB, average die state
- 49 1929 MSS64RD, average die state
- 50 1929D MS64RB, mostly red
- 51 1929S MS64RD, avg die state, light toning
- 52 1930 MS66RD, edge ding on rev rim
- 53 1931 MS64BN, lustrous, red rim
- 54 1931D AU55BN, lustrous surface
- 55 1932 MS66RD, gem
- 56 1936 MS66RD, golden gem
- 57 1937 MS66RD, golden Blazer
- 58 1938 MS65RD, sharp
- 59 1939 MS65RD, sharp, bright
- 60 1939D MS65RD, flashy red
- 61 1939S MS66RD, bright, might slab 67
- 62 1940 MS66RD, bright
- 63 1941S Large S, MS65RD

OHIO CONSIGNMENT

- 64 Trio: 1934, 1935, 1935D MS65RD (3 pcs)
- 65 Trio: 1936P,D,&S MS65RD (3 pcs)
- 66 Trio: 1937P,D,&S MS65RD (3 pcs)
- 67 Trio: 1938P,D,&S MS65RD, few teeny specks
- 68 Trio: 1939 MS64RD, 1939D&S MS65RD
- 69 Trio: 1940 MS65 few specks obv, 1940S&D MS65RD
- 70 Album complete 1941-1958 Whitman folder 51 pcs MS63-65

LONG BEACH CONSIGNMENT

- 71 1909VDB DDO 2-0-VI, Fine, usual wear for grade
- 72 1910 MS65RB, matte finish, squared rims, minor rev streaks

73 1943S Group of matched 10 pcs Highly lustrous, minor specks not rust, no carbon, rate MS65 grade on strike and color.

74 1967 Roll SMS65RD (50 PCS)

End of Mail Bid Sale #84. Mail your bids early. Must be received BY May 28, 1997. Good luck.

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DAVID HUFF FINDS

SLCC member David Huff writes about finds in rolls of Lincoln cents obtained in recent years (actually \$2,793.50). He lists the following as "keepers":

1. A Civil War token, 1863 Troy, NY issue
2. 1921 Lincoln AU
3. 1924 German 2pf
4. 1942 6d Gt.Br.
5. Small coins from Bahamas, Bermuda, Panama, South Africa, Mexico, New Zealand, and several other countries.
6. 1974D cent on a thin planchet
7. 2 of the minor 1972 doubled dies
8. Pre 1934 dates: 34 pcs including 1911D.
9. Other wheaties: 1,157 !!!

A survey published in COIN WORLD IN OHIO showed in 1993 0.49% wheat cents found in change. David Huff's data showed a very similar 0.41% wheaties. Huff is located in Michigan. It is probable that in 1997 the percentage would be even less.

Any other members with search data? Please send it to SLCC.

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Mail Bid Sale #83 Results

Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid
1	10.	10	65.	20	30.	30	40.	40	29.
2	10.	11	51.	21	15.	31	38.	41	36.
3	12.50	12	27.	22	35.	32	5.	42	31.
4	11.	13	8.	23	15.	33	7.	43	16.
5	4.	14	75.	24	15.	34	6t	44	71.
6	8.	15	85.	25	11.	35	34.	45	16.
6A	2.	16	8.	26	28.	36	15.	46	52.50
7	85.	17	19.	27	40.	37	11.	47	35.
8	75.	18	28.	28	30.	38	56.		
9	51.	19	42.	29	60.	39	6.	t = tie bid	

There were 39 bidders, 9 won no lots, and one late bid.

LINCOLN SENSE IS PUBLISHED SIX TIMES A YEAR IN THE FIRST WEEK OF JANUARY, MARCH, MAY, JULY, SEPTEMBER, AND NOVEMBER. DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION OR COINS FOR CONSIGNMENT IS THE LAST WEEK OF THE MONTH PRIOR TO PUBLICATION. ARTICLES SHOULD BE TYPED OR CLIPPED FROM A MAGAZINE OR NEWSPAPER WITH THE DATE OF PUBLICATION. CONSIGNMENT FORMS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST. SLCC IS ON AOL SLCC2@AOL.COM. VOICE MAIL LINE IS 818/789-8184.

Get Coins Out of Old Holders — and Fast!

(From PCC 8/82) By Dr. Sol Taylor, NLG

ing purchased thousands of coin collections in the past forty years, I've learned that the album or coin holder is stored in is of absolute importance. I've seen thousands of dollars in coin values evaporate because they were kept in the wrong album holder. Some of the pre-World War II issues from Whitman Publishing Company, and others, contained substances and materials which adversely affect coins over long term.

CABINETS OF THE 1900'S

Collectors of the last century used custom made cabinets with drawers covered with fine materials such as felt or velvet to house their coins. These cabinets often served their owners well for many years. However, each time the drawers were pulled open and the coins slid along the fabric resulting in myriad scratches—which were not even noticed then. Also, for those cabinets that were stored away for decades, they tended to crack on the side facing the coins—since all fabrics are chemically treated and these chemicals will react to the coins and cause some oxidation or corrosion.

RECORD OF COIN "BOARDS"

Next, let us examine the coin "boards" or "folders". The earliest coin holders were made of boards with punched holes and sealed from the back by paper. These boards were manufactured by Whitman, Harco, Harco, and several other mint houses. These holders were inadequate for mint state

The 1938 copyrighted version of the Whitman board had glue on the backing which could be moistened to keep the coins from falling out. The standard cardboard stock from which the boards were made contained residues which invariably blackened the rims of coins left in the boards over years. Further, the holes were punched to the standard of mint coins and often the circulated coins fell out unless glued in.

Overall, the vast percentage of coins taken from these boards in recent years have shown the effects of long term storage—blackened streaks on the reverse, blackened rims, and often corrosive spots as well. For long term storage of uncirculated coins, I would rate the boards on a scale of 1-10, with 10 being the highest, not even a 1!

FOLDER VERSION INTRODUCED

In 1940, the folder version of these boards came out featuring the same materials (including the glue on the backing). They, too, permitted corrosion problems in coins stored for as little time as five years. Coins stored over ten years show more problems—green spotting on cent and nickel, blackening on silver coins, and carbon spotting on many coins, generally. Again, the early version folders rate a low 1 for long term coin storage—even for average circulated coins.

"BACKSTRIPING" REDUCED

Following World War II, many of the folder makers removed the glue from the backing paper which reduced the "back-

seen too many coins with parallel black stripes on the reverse which remind us of their long term storage in these holders.

SNAP-LOCK FOLDERS IN 1955

In 1955 Whitman introduced the snap-lock feature in their folders. These were bevel cut to permit a coin to be pressed in firmly so it could not fall out. It served that purpose well—but added to the great problem of deterioration. Without exception, every mint state coin which went into one of these folders comes out WORSE FOR WEAR after a few years. Again, this is not a laboratory or a scientific conclusion; it is just my own observation from viewing perhaps 10,000 or so coins taken from such albums after five to twenty-five years.

"BOOK SHELF" ALBUM IN 1960'S

In the early 1960's, following the lead by Whitman, several models of the "book shelf" album were introduced. The novel feature of the bookshelf series is that both sides of the coin are visible because of the use of clear acetate slides. These slides, however, seem to have created problems of their own. Many coins examined from long term storage in these bookshelf type albums show "slide marks", hairline striations parallel to the left-right slides.

Feel the trailing edges of some of these slides; notice they are fairly coarse to the touch. Also, as with early folders and boards, the edges are exposed to some corrosion—most obvious

"Of all the long-term holders I have seen, the three-piece plastic holders secured by four plastic screws rate the highest marks. Out of several hundred collections kept in these holders, I have found few problems."

holders and boards, the edges exposed to some corrosive materials--most papers are made by treating them with acids. A small residue remains in the final product, which may account for the dark edges seen in almost all coins stored in these albums.

COINS AFFECTED BY STORAGE

The book on coin preservation commends that each hole in the album be coated with some protective substance such as aluminum paint to prevent the edge darkening phenomenon. Again, of the hundreds of collections I have seen housed in bookshelf albums (since 1900, but mostly more recently acquired sets), the edges show the dark effects of storage in many of the BU coins show "slide marks".

Also, many of the BU coins seen from such albums show "halo effect", a lessening of the brilliance from the rim inward. Also, spotting is very common in these coins--perhaps due to the frequency with which the slides are opened and closed. Overall, bookshelf albums rate a 2 for BU coins and 3 for circulated.

ALBUMS AFTER 1964 COIN BOOM

Following the coin collecting boom of 1964, several manufacturers came out with "clear" albums, using small sliding pouches to house their coins thus avoiding the "slide mark" effects. The most commonly used material in these albums was plasticized vinyl which under normal handling will exude a slimy residue which will leave a green corrosion ring on most coins.

Also, when heated above 90 degrees (especially vulnerable if left in a locked car on a hot day), the vinyl will "melt" and coat the coins with an oily film which will actually will corrode the coins. Similar albums made especially for currency have fared in disastrous losses in the past. Overall, 11

clear albums rate less than 1 for either BU or circulated coins.

Newer versions claim to be made from unplasticized, non-sweating vinyl. However, since they are relatively new, I have not seen coins that have been stored in these newer versions for five or more years. It will take a few years before these new albums can be assessed for preservation performance.

WHAT'S THE BEST HOLDER FOR YOU?

In looking for a suitable holder for your coins, ask yourself these important questions:

1. How long do I plan to store them in this holder?
2. Do I plan to display these coins?
3. Do I plan to look at these coins regularly and replace some of them as I upgrade my collection?

The answers will determine the type of holder you need. So far, of all the long term holders I have seen, the only ones that rate high marks are the Capitol Plastic (and similar manufacturers such as A&D of California, Whitman, Dansco) Plastic three-piece holders. They consist of two clear hard plastic outer layers and a colored inner layer the thickness being the same as the coins to be housed. The sandwich is secured by plastic screws located at four corners and for larger models at other points as well.

Few Problems With This Type

I have opened several hundred, including some housed in them for over 25 years. Except for some of the edge darkening due to incoming atmosphere, I have found few problems. The problems I did find were caused by storage in the wrong type of area--a garage or bathroom, for example, would

conditions that would adversely affect coins over time.

PLASTIC THREE-PIECE HOLDERS

These holders seem to be well suited for long term storage for display, and for replacing coins from time to time, since only the coins being replaced have to be touched at all. Materials used in these holders are chemically inert and will not affect coins. Some deluxe bookshelf albums consist of pages of the sandwich-style pages. These albums would also rate satisfactory for long term storage.

DUST AND MOISTURE REMOVED

With newer technologies, these products now will remove offending elements from the atmosphere as well as moisture and dust--thus protecting coin indefinitely. Most of these products such as Kointains are relatively new. Their track records will have to be assessed twenty to thirty years down the road. Already, however, they do seem to be well ahead of the competition in design for long term coin preservation.

The problem of which holder or storage is best is best addressed by manufacturers today. But as far as products that have been in use for the past forty years, they rate poorly. If you have coins in earlier holders and are planning to change to safer housing, be sure that your collection will be sure to appreciate, and not deteriorate.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Sol Taylor, a regular contributor to Private Collector, is author of the new Standard Guide to Lincoln Cent.

Membership Report

Since the last issue, SLCC has signed up new members #R1220-R1246. (R-regular member).

R1220	Edward P. Kelly	MA	R1221	Sol Shamilzadeh	NY
R1222	William Bailey	MI	R1223	Donald R. Burke	PA
R1224	Cecil L. DeVault	CA	R1225	Kurt E. Olson	MA
R1226	Robert C. McCully	UT	R1227	H. G. Zeibel	MD
R1228	George St. Laurent	MA	R1229	Kevin Lonergan	CT
R1230	Brian Allen	NC	R1231	Terrence C. Mitchell	MN
R1232	Tim Klimowski	IL	R1233	Steven Komins	NY
R1234	John O. Jackson	AR	R1235	Dennis J. Klaszewski	CA
R1236	R. R. Knott II	WV	R1237	Bill Pilster Jr.	CA
R1238	Mary A. McQueen	OK	R1239	Norm Gauthier	WA
R1240	Harold G. Redmon Jr	WA	R1241	Curtis Miller	CA
R1242	David M. Bartlett	MA	R1243	Norman F. Pender	IN
R1244	Leonard Pallas	NY	R1245	Gordon Carter	CA
R1246	Leon Kozarski	PA			

Welcome to all the new members. Join in our mail bid sales.

Submit articles, finds, clippings, etc for LINCOLN SENSE.

Collectors' Clearinghouse

CW 9-11-91

Varieties of 1960 Lincoln cent abundant

By William T. Gibbs

COIN WORLD Staff

"All U.S. one cent (1960) production stamping dies were forged from the same master hub containing the 1960 date element. No change was made" — William H. Brett, Director of the U.S. Mint, responding to reports of different size dates on 1960 Lincoln cents.

Brett was wrong! Sharp-eyed collectors can have great fun collecting varieties of 1960 Lincoln cents. If a collector knows what to look for, he can find:

- A 1960 Lincoln, Small Date cent.
- A 1960-D Lincoln, Small Date cent.
- A 1960 Lincoln, Large Date cent.
- A 1960-D Lincoln, Large Date cent.
- A 1960-D/D Lincoln, Doubled Die, Small Date Over Large Date cent.
- A Proof 1960 Lincoln, Small Date cent.
- A Proof 1960 Lincoln, Large Date cent.
- A Proof 1960 Lincoln, Doubled Die, Small Date Over Large Date cent.
- A Proof 1960 Lincoln, Doubled Die, Large Date Over Small Date cent.
- A Proof 1960 Lincoln, Quadrupled Die, Large Date Over Small Date cent.

The list of date varieties does not include numerous punched Mint mark varieties on 1960-D Lincoln cents, of which there are about 30.

When the first reports surfaced, Mint officials denied that they had made any changes resulting in two distinctly different dates on 1960 Lincoln cents. Mint Director Brett's statement that "no change was made" was typical of the period, when Mint officials strived to deny the existence of Mint errors, and Treasury officials even confiscated legitimate errors such as wrong metal, wrong obverse pieces. As researcher Donald Keys wrote in *Coin World* in 1964 in discussing the 1960 "overdate" varieties, "The Mint and its engraving department has a policy of silence, non-commitment, denial and evasion when queried on minuscule varieties such as these."

How did the Mint come to strike 10 different date varieties of 1960 Lincoln cents, and why? The how is easy to answer: two different master hubs were produced, each with a distinctly different date. The why, however, is more elusive, since Mint officials would not discuss the reasons behind the change, and at first, even tried to deny changes had taken place.

At the time, whenever the third digit of the date changed (195X to 196X), the Mint engraving staff used the original or near-original master hub to produce new dies. According to Keys, he "semi-officially" confirmed that the engraving staff used not the original 1959 master hub, and not the master hub used in the hubbing operation for the year immediately preceding 1960, but a master hub created somewhere between 1959 and 1960.

Keys said the Mint engraving department turned to an older master hub with a flat field. Some unspecified problems occurred in using the dies, probably in use only in January 1960, and the engraving department had to turn to another, more recent master hub, presumably with a slightly curved field. Keys discounted rumors that a higher number of die chips than average found about the date on the Small Date variety resulted in the change.

In the 1960s, it was standard practice for the Mint to grind down the entire date from the hub, and cut a new date from a die produced from the hub. According to



PROOF 1960 Lincoln, Doubled Die, Small Date Over Large Date cent is one of three Proof 1960 overdate cents. Note how the smaller 6 and 0 are superimposed over the large dates.

Keys, the difference between the dates is the difference in interpretation between two engravers who cut the new dates into both varieties of dies.

It is possible that the inordinate number of die chips appearing on the Small Date cents was the result of the Mint having to use the dies for striking longer than was usual, while the new Large Date dies were being prepared.

The varieties

When coinage of cents began in January 1960 at both the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, the dies in use were striking what would be called the Small Date varieties. The top of the 1 in 1960 is slightly above the top of the 9. The ascending portion of the 6 is considerably shorter on the Small Date variety than on the Large Date variety, although to the uninitiated it might be difficult to distinguish without having an example of each variety on hand to compare. On the Small Date variety, the upper tail of the 6 lines up almost perfectly with the 6's lower curve.

Mint officials refused to speculate about the number of Small Date cents produced. In response to questions from *Numismatic Scrapbook*, Mint officials said: "The Mint has no records which show the information you desire. As you know, the practice of touching up the dies is a normal procedure. No account is kept of any variation which may be occasioned by such action and we are, therefore, unable to advise you of the number of any such variations in the cents in circulation."

The publication's editors speculated that if January's production of cents was limited to the Small Date variety, 65,114 Proof versions and 2,075,000 Philadelphia business strikes were produced. However, a South Carolina collector wrote several months later that he had searched through 21 bags of 1960 Lincoln cents during the period in which the Small Date variety solely was supposedly in production, only to find "there wasn't any small dates in any of the bags to my sorrow." No one will ever know, however, the actual mintage figures.

The date on the Large Date variety differs considerably from the Small Date variety, at least to the trained eye. The top of the 1 in 1960 is below the top of the 9. The upper tail of the 6 is longer, extending almost to the right outer curve of the 6.

Large Date varieties of both the Philadelphia and Denver strikes were produced in much larger quantities, probably more than 540 million of the Philadelphia coin and more than 1.5 billion of the Denver variety, if estimates of

the Small Date mintages are fairly accurate.

Now it gets fun. Fortunately, for variety collectors, the Mint did not stop at producing Small Date and Large Date varieties. It produced Proof versions of both as well.

At the time, all Proof coinage was struck at the Philadelphia Mint. The first Proof cents struck were the Large Date variety, at an estimated mintage of 65,000 pieces. By the second week in February 1960, Proof sets were released containing the Large Date cent; the total mintage of 1,691,602 1960 Proof sets produced contains the Large Date cent.

Overdate varieties

The most interesting varieties of 1960 Lincoln cents are not the Small Date cents nor the Large Date varieties, but the overdate varieties which contain both varieties of date.

The November 1960 issue of *Numismatic Scrapbook* features a report from Edward Ziegler of Proof sets, featuring a Large Date superimposed over a Small Date variety. To this day, collectors have identified four "overdate" varieties struck from dies which were produced using both large date variety. Each of the four varieties is a doubled die, and one, a quadrupled die.

The Proof 1960 Lincoln, Quadrupled Die, Large Date Over Small Date was struck from a die which went through at least four hubbings. Three separate Large Date hubbings and a single Small Date hubbing can be identified. In reality, the coin is a Large Date Over Large Date Over Large Date Over Small Date variety.

Today, it seems unthinkable that the engraving of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia would knowingly produce such a variety, particularly since the staff would not admit such varieties occurred. It seems unlikely the variety occurred by mistake. The first hub was the Small Date hub; the final three hubbings were from the Large Date hub.

A second overdate Proof cent was produced, the "mere" doubled die. The 1960 Lincoln, Doubled Die, Large Date Over Small Date cent features just one Large Date superimposed over the Small Date.

A third overdate Proof cent, a 1960 Lincoln, Doubled Die, Small Date Over Large Date cent, was produced. Whereas on the Large Date Over Small Date variety the smaller date is greatly obscured by the larger date, on the Small Date Over Large Date variety the smaller date is clearly visible superimposed over the larger date. All four digits of the date show doubling.

One overdate was produced for circulation: the 1960 Lincoln, Doubled Die, Small Date Over Large Date. To add to the cent's appeal, the D Mint mark was doubled punched, with the faint remains of the D above the stronger D, with the weaker D nearly in line with the 9 of the date.

To this day, there may be 1960 Proof sets identical containing either the Small Date cent or the Large Date cent, which in reality may be one of the overdate varieties. Collectors who know what to look for may be able to pick out the variety from a dealer's stock.

Collectors' Clearinghouse is a regular COIN WORLD feature. It explains how they occur and reports new varieties. Collectors may send up to three coins for evaluation and study. Free searches prudent caution and send coins by registered or insured mail. No charge, however, return postage, particularly registered mail, should be included. Questions and coins submitted for evaluation should be addressed to: COIN WORLD, Collectors' Clearinghouse, 811 Road, Sidney, Ohio 45365.

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CLOGGED MUMERALS of this 1960-D Lincoln, Small Date cent were, according to some, the catalyst behind the changes made to the date.



ONLY OVERDATE of 1960 cent coinage to enter circulation is the 1960-D Lincoln, Doubled Die, Small Date Over Large Date cent. Note the faint D Mint mark punched above the stronger D.



NOTE LONG "tail" on the 6 in the date of this 1960-D Lincoln, Large Date cent. The tail is a characteristic of the Large Date variety.